Hardy Old Fellow.

Alexander Brownlie, of Tumut, New South Wales, who has reached the venerable age of 76, was lost recently while prospecting in the ranges, wandered absolutely without food for eight days. But he had water to drink and a pipe to smoke, and he came back to civilization, if not well, at least alive.

THE Chicago policemen who took the field against the desperadoes who committed robbery and murder on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway train and captured them are entitled to the highest credit for the skill and energy of the pursuit and for the courage displayed in the hand-to-hand encounter leading to the arrest. Two men who are walking arsenals are a formidable force to attack, even if the assailants outuumber them five or ten to one. The two men are sure to be overpowered and captured, but they may kill a portion of the attacking force. Each of the dozen or twenty bolicemen in pursuit of the land birates took his life in his hand, for they were desperate, had powerful weapons, with abundant ammuni-tion, and had evidently determined to sell themselves as dearly as possi-The capture was a highly greditable event to the police.

NEARLY every farmer who fives close to a town at some time in his life thinks of laying out a burying ground.

THE plumes on a hearse do not always imply angels' wings.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE wheat product of Texas this year is estimated to be 6,000,000 bushels.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dodars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address.

F. J. Chenney & Co., Toledo, O.

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs planufactured by the Cali-

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure Is as cheap as it is sure. One hundred doses for 50 cts. Cures the family colds for a whole year. No nausea.

Mrs. Winslow's Socthing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complex-ton and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1 If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 250 per bottle

Is fully as important and as beneficial as spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, and the prevalence of fevers and other serious diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and the bodily health vigorous, by taking Hood's

Hood's Sarsa-Ilmm

parilla Barsaparilla. "My litures de boy fourteen years old had a terrible scrofula bunch on his scrotule bunch on his neck. A friend of mine said Hood's Sarsa-parilla cured his little boy, so I procured a bottle of the medicine, and the result has been that the bunch has left his neck. It was so near the throat, that he could not have stood it much longer without relief."

Mrs. INA Hoop, 324 Thorndike St., Lowell,
Mass.

Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25 cents.

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

BILIOUSNESS, INDICESTION, DYSPEPSIA CONSTIPATION

All Disorders of the LIVER. Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, chocking or sufficiently of the heart, chocking or sufficiently of the stomach, sour eructations, of vision, dots or webs before the sight, rever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, caset, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 385, New York, for Book of Advice.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS on all their Goods at the CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION. Their BREAKFAST COCOA.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

PISOS CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup.

3old everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION:

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

MAKING THE CALVES GENTLE.

Calves should always be treated gently. It is the only way to make them docile when they come to be cows. By beginning early and handling the teats when small their size may be increased, while at the same time the animal will become used to it so that she will be broken to milking even before she has a calf. A calf thus treated is worth much more when she becomes a cow than one who has to be broken in to milking at that time.-Boston Cultivator.

TO KILL THE BORER. The owner of a quince orchard of 6000 trees keeps the borer from them by going through the orchard and killing the borers with a sharp wire. He claims complete exemption can be had by protecting the trunk from an inch or two below the surface to the height of twenty inches or two feet. The main thing, he says, is to prevent the beetle from depositing its eggs. For this purpose he procured stout cloth and had it cut in fifteen-inch squares. These he dipped in hot gas tar and pitch mixed, and when coated he wrapped a piece around the trunk of each tree. The prevention was perfect. He found afterward that paper would do as well. He explained that the borer, which enters some distance above the ground, differs from the ordinary variety. It is called the flat-headed borer, which does its mischief near the ground, even below the surface in the roots of trees.—Chicago

FARMING WITH PLANT FOODS.

Manures or fertilizers should be substances which, when applied to the soil, will increase productivity by virtue of the plant food which they either contain, or dissolve from the soil particles. The value of this plant food has a double meaning, according to P. Schweitzer, of the Missouri station, as it both feeds the growing crops and restores soluble fertility formerly taken from the field. All crops demand soluble plant food in proper amounts. The plant foods most deficient in used soils are potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen. All plants respond readily to applications of potash and phosphoric acid, and all but the leguminous plants to fertilizing with nitrogen. These leguminous plants are able to gather and appropriate nitrogen in abundance from the air enclosed in the soil through the microbes in their root tubercles. Large crops on poor soils mean the buying of potash and soluble phosphoric acid fertilizers, and unless a proper rotation is adopted that of nitrate or other nitrogenous manures. Potash salts may be applied either in the fall or in spring, but soluble phosphoric acids and nitrates should be applied only during spring months. For deep plants, deeply plow under the potash and phosphoric acid, and also top-dress the fields. Indirect fertilizers, such as lime, salt, or land plaster, often give beneficial results. To make farming a profitable and satisfactory occupation, a vital measure is a continuous and well planned rotation of crops.

SORE SHOULDERS.

It behooves every owner and worker of a horse, says a good veterinary authority, to see that collars fit properly at neck and shoulder and that the lining is in proper condition. It is his duty also to keep the collar clean and sweet by careful brushing and drying in the sun, and should the neck or shoulder become sore in spite of all precaution regarding the harness, he must do his best to prevent his horse from suffering pain. The moment a sign of soreness appears at the point of the neck upon which the collar rides the trouble should, if possible, be remedied. A zinc pad sometimes does all that is required, as it is healing in nature and at the same time smooth and cooling. Often the simple application of a little lard over the abraded surface will prevent the harness from doing further damage, but where there is considerable wound of the skin it is well to apply an ointment composed of sugar of lead (or sulphate of zinc), one ounce; lard, eight ounces; thoroughly mixed together. We object to this application somewhat on account of the fact that, being greasy, it is apt to cause filthy harness, and so can more confidently recommend the use of an astringent lotion for the galled shoulders and necks-viz., sugar of lead, six drams; soft water, one pint. Label poison and shake well frequently. Apply to sore shoulders and necks with a sponge three times a day. It will be found admirable for treatment for all shallow wounds .- Connecticut Farmer.

SEASONABLE POULTRY HINTS.

Give the hens intended for breeders sweet, nourishing food, and keep them in motion, but do not overfeed with corn in any form, for very fat fowls are poor breeders and are more liable to lay soft-shelled eggs.

If you have not a plenty of pine needles on hand, do not fail to lay in a stock this fall, for they make excellent nests all the year round, and are particularly good for the sitters in the spring. They are clean, cool, and being free from anything green, are no attraction for the hens to scratch in

The symmetry of the stock and the size and color of the eggs can be influenced largely by care in selection of eggs for hatching, using only those which are large, dark and from wellformed fowls.

Keep the house clean, and when space is limited and the fowls cannot get out much be all the more particular, and do not overstock. A flock of eight or ten is about right, and can be nicely managed and kept in good thrift. Clean off under the roosts each morning and scatter dry sand on the boards at each cleaning. Rake and stir up the ground at every cleaning so that the bottom will be fine and

dry for the dusting of the fowls. The tools handiest for cleaning are a large sheet iron bucket of the ca- beetles, crickets and grasshoppers pacity of two ordinary pails, a piece were caught. This plan of utilizing

den rake for taking up the feathers and litter from the bottom of the house. With the use of these it is but little work to keep a house clean.-American Agriculturist.

HOW TO GATHER HONEY.

How can we get the most surplus ir given season? The above query if simple and easily answered, says s writer in the American Bee Journal, if one takes into consideration the fact that answers must not be applied locally, but generally. Localities vary in their conditions as do seasons, and we must apply our information to the location and the climate in which we keep our bees. Generally speaking, however, the rule is strict that we must have forager bees, and plenty of them, at and during the nectar-yielding season. To determine this we must know the flora of our locality; for, knowing this, we shall know how to get ready for our honey crop. We will start then with the fact that it is practically twenty-one days from the egg to the bee emerging from the cell. Early in the season we must give these young bees fifteen days or so ere they become foragers, but during this time they are not idle by any means; they do the nursing and the home work until they become able to forage advantageously. With the above factors and the added factor that if the queen is "any good" brood-rearing is constantly going forward, the problem is easily solved theoretically. Experience will teach us the rest, and if we follow her teachings as we ought we shall have no trouble in getting our honey crop if there is any nectar to gather. To sum up the rule is this: Know where there is nectar to be gathered and have your foragers, and plenty of them, to go for it. To be sure it requires common sense, diligence, and knowledge to bring about the required result. But so it does to be successful in any pursuit in life, and be sure of one thing, don't ask "A," who lives in "Alaska," when nectar is ready to be gathered in his locality and apply the answer to your own surroundings, but study your own field in those respects and work your bees in accordance with the knowledge thus gained. Thus shall your lives be stored with honey and your bees wax fat and vigorous.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

In picking pears always aim to leave the stem on the pear.

An improved farm invites industry and the love of agriculture, while money invites expenditures and bad

If fcwls have plenty of good, sharp grit their food will not sour and they will get on very well without charcoal. Grit is prevention, charcoal is cure.

Fill your hotbeds with litter in the fall so that the ground will not freeze. Replace this with manure in the spring and the planting can proceed without delay. Do not forget the dust bath. This

is to poultry what the bath is to per-With dust the fowls clean their bodies, drive away vermin and exercise themselves.

Cattle will eat almost any amount of grain if given a chance, but there is a limit to the amount they can digest, and this marks the limit of profit in grain feeding.

The manscript record of the great dairy test consists of about twentyfour thousand columns, containing two and one-half millions of figures, according to Alvord. If not already done, it is now time

to cut out all the old stalks among the raspberries and blackberries. Leave but three or four of the strongest of the new canes and treat the rest as

The producer should carefully study just what the market demands and try to excel in conforming to that demand and put the product on the market with the most attractive appearance.

It is authoritatively stated that the white pine of the Northwest is so nearly exhausted that there is practically no further supply for timber. We have certainly reached the point where timber culture holds out a fair promise of profit.

The benefit resulting from the prunning of trees and vines, and the pinching back of melons and tomatoes, has led to experiments with potatoes. It is said that pruning them to two stalks in each hill has produced larger tubers and a greater yield.

Some dairymen practice packing direct from the churn, doing away with the working. More moisture is retained in the butter when this is done, also more casein; consequently the butter develops flavor quicker; it also become rancid sooner.

The wild chestnut is rich in flavor and sweet. A number of varieties are propagated by budding and grafting and show much improvement. Why not devote large tracts to them, and have a valuable product in the nuts and still further value in the timber!

A pinched-back raspberry become self-supporting and needs no staking if the work be done as soon as the young cane reaches the proper height. It is probable that if pinched off late in the season, a few branches only would come out near the top, which would make it top-heavy.

To prevent head lettuces from going to seed prematurely a German paper advises to cut half through the stalk, just at the surface of the ground, with a sharp knife. The remaining half of the stalk allows the passage of sufficient sap to keep the plant alive, but not enough for much future growth.

Judicious rotation of crops is thought to be the best precaution against club-root. Cabbage or any allied crops should not be put on the same soil oftener than once in three years. If lime is frequently applied, or if the soil abounds in it, this question of rotation will not need to be so

strictly regarded. The tin cans filled with sweetened water, and placed at various points in the orchard of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, proved very efficient bug traps. Several hundred May of clapboard about two feet long for these hitherto useless articles is fully cleaning off the roost board, and a gar- justified by results.

WOMEN'S HATS.

ODD SHAPES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

Jet and Steel Ornaments to Be Largely Used - New Colors That Will Be Worn-Fashions in Furs.

ALL and winter hats show shapes of two distinct typesperfectly straight brimmed and severe, or the more or less picturesque variations of the Charlotte Corday bonnet or the picture hat. The latter hats are often ridiculously large and sometimes are be trimmed and befeathered until they verge upon the grotesque. But cer tain types of faces are made all the more attractive when enhanced by such bizarre settings as the ruche brims more often than not afford, and are rendered all the more fetching and chic by these quaint substitutes for the now almost discarded fluted brim.

Indeed, hats are almost without dents, quite in contrast to the shapes of the past season. This is especially true of felts, which, as a rule, are stiff, straight and severe. Oftentimes there is no brim at all-only a very high, pointed crown, softened at the base by huge bows of trimming.

Jet and steel ornaments are largely used; cut steel ornaments and buckles will lead the style this winter. Bead buckles will also be in great favor. Handsome crescents of lace, appliqueing the corner of the now fashionable soft mortar board crowns to the brims, are very artistic and are correspondingly expensive.

Antique satins and rich miroir glace

PASHIONS IN FURS. Already the fur dealers are arranging their stock. Among some of the



A BRIDE'S FUR JACKET.

earliest orders attended to are those for fall brides. It is customary for brides to receive as part of their trousseau some fine furs. For brides of this fall are being made handsome fur-lined and trimmed jackets. These are to be worn very generally this winter. One for a wealthy young woman is made with deep cuffs velvets of exquisite new shades enter ling collar and handsome braid frogs.



FOUR AUTUMN AND WINTER HATS.

largely into all trimming. Satin and It looks now as if a great many ideas velvet ribbon are entirely supplanted in braid decorations would accompany by ribbon of a new sheeny texture, re- any fur trimmings. If you can afford sembling the old fashioned sarsanet to have your winter furs attended to and of such startling hues as were now it will cost much less than later wont to dazzle our grandmothers' eyes on, when the rush comes. in the first years of this century. feta-glace ribbons also are popular; so are gros grain. Huge rosettes of the ribbon are used on most hats, and are sewn close against the high crown in preference to being placed on the brim. Paradise plumes resemble coques' plumes in shape, but are long and soft in effect, as they are made of narrow, downy feathers. Quaint new braids of soft chenille make the shapes of evening hats and those for dress occasions. These braids are much softer than velvet, and come in

all of the delicate new shades. The favorite new colors used in millinery are an odd purplish blue, called bluet; a rich yellow, suggestive of shrimp piuk, called Sarah, and with the favorite felts in brown (ortolan), ligneum (delicate bark brown) and black, the rich new red called Jacqueminot making a striking and becoming combination. Pivoine, a handsome improvement on the cerise of last season, is a trying shade, while that exquisite new pink, rieu, will be coveted by all, but would better be studiously avoided by those who do not boast a clear and perfect complexion. Cornflower blue, in all of its many shades, is very fashionable, but woe to her who has not a milk white skin and rosy cheeks if she attempts to deck herself in this color. Colibri, a very dashing shade of blue green, and azurine, a shade of the sky when it is dark (blue), are fashionable and very correct.

Perveneh, that quaint blue, deepening into purple, is very closely akin to the blue of the cornflower, and is quite as fashionable. Mousse, an exceedingly rich, artistic shad of green, will afford pleasure to every artistic observer, and, fortunately, is very popular. Meteore, a rich scarlet, is sometimes combined with the mousse for evening wear. Roseau and sedum are two pleasing shades of green for evening hats. The former, though bright, is soft, and is of the color of he cup of the rose. Violetta, an odd purplish brown, is affected by londes and old ladies with soft gray nair, who are unwilling to confine themselves to black. Coquelicot, though not entirely new to Parisians, is quite so to Americans, and is a rich, delicate shade of red that will doubtless be pleasing for a long time to come. It combines happily with almost every other shade, and can be worn by both blondes and brunettes. Fuchsia remains popular also.

Many of the felts are very bright, or are double faced, one side being dark, the other being light. Golden yellow and bright green shapes are trimmed with black ribbon or with a profusion of birds and feathers. Huge Alsatian bows and feathers and aigrettes grouped in Alsatian bow effects, instead of standing perpendicular to the brim, as heretofore, prevail. Such grouping gives a very broad effect to the front of the hat, and this is extremely trying to some faces. Many of the new hats seem to have been chopped off suddenly behind, while the old fashioned flaring bonnet effects are characteristic of many of the dressy hats for afternoon.

HOME DRESS IN DIRECTOIRE STYLE. This home dress is made after the Directoire style. The skirt is of light green woolen poplin, slightly gathered



folds at the sides; it opens in front showing an underskirt of biscuit cloth, embroidered with silk and beads; the bodice is turned back, with wide pointed revers of dark green velvet the waist-band and half-sleeves are of the same; narrow vest of embroidered cloth; full puffed sleeves to the elbow, finished with frills of the same.

THE USE OF PERSIAN WOOL.

Entire costumes this winter will be made of Persian lamb and other varieties of fur. One day last week a noted importer exhibited among other winter garments a coat and skirt of Persian lamb, the skirt made exactly as one of serge or tweed would be fashioned. The jacket, which was quite distinct from the skirt, was made after the style of a doublebreasted walking coat, with wide revers pointed at the top. HIGH COLLARS AND HEADACRE.

The stiff, high collars, particularly when worn by short necked women, are being accused of producing nervous headache. They press at the

back directly upon the sensitive base of the brain, and compress, often to the point of injury, the veins and arteries of the neck, frequently causing a congestion that ends in head-

The value of property held for charity in Italy is \$325,000,000, an average of \$12 to each inLabitant.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Al Baking Powder

The Chameleon Spiller.

"It has always been a hobby of mine," said T. L. Grimshaw, of Raleigh, N. C., "to collect strange bugs and insects during my travels, and I think I have succeeded in getting together a pretty choice collection. Of the whole assortment I think the chameleon spider, which I got last summer on the coast of Africa, is the most valuable. The capture of this insect was highly interesting to me. One afternoon, while tramping along a dusty road, I noticed in the bushes which grew along the side what appeared to be a singula:-looking white flower, with a blue centre. Stopping to examine it I found, to my astonishment, that it was not a flower at all, but a spider's web, and that the supposed light blue heart of the flower was the spider itself, lying in wait for its prey. The mottled brown legs of the spider were extended in such a way as to resemble the divisions between the petals of a flower.

"The web itself, very delicately woven into a rosette pattern, was white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing had the appearance of being suspended in the air upon a stem concealed beneath. Upon knocking the spider from his perch into the white gauze net which I carried, my surprise was greatly increased by seeing my captive instantly turn in color from blue to white. I shook the net, and again the spider changed color, this time its body becoming a dull greenish brown. As often as I would shake the net just so often would the spider change its color, and I kept it up until it had assumed about every hue of the rainbow."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TAKE STEPS in time, if you are a sufferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of liv-ing witnesses to the fact that, in all its early stages, consump-tion is a curable disease. Not every case, but a every case, but a large percentage of cases, and we believe, fully 98 per cent. are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often the contract of the cont

who have no interest whatever in mis-representing them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses in curative power over this n curative power over it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty codliver oil and its fifthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for about time. Extract of malt whiskey.

as short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain! In vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, tingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarth and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their exbeen cured and profit by their ex-

Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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There are said to be only four survivors of Napoleon's Grand Army, the oldest of them being Jean Sabstier, who was born April 15, 1792. The others are also more than 100 years

J. L. Powell, of Goshen, Ind., who has just died at the age of ninetythree, has been a Justice of the Peace continuously for the past fifty years.

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cal profession speaking of its gratify

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of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk-easier to digest than milk.

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(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness dyspepsia sick headache

bilious headache

indigestion bad taste in the mouth foul breath

loss of appetite

sallow skin pimples torpid liver depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by

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repense of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of complete course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of course, \$100 to \$110. No class system, no recent process of c

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